WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, June 30, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L10	$carnosine same liposome	3
☐	L9	$carnosine	640
☐	L8	alkylcarnosine	0
☐	L7	$alkylcarnosine	0
☐	L6	$$alkylcarnosine	0
☐	L5	hist$chol	1
☐	L4	($histidinyl$phosphatidylserine)	0
☐	L3	liposome same ($histidinyl$phosphatidylserine)	0
☐	L2	liposome same (cholesterol adj3 ethylenediamine)	0
☐	L1	liposome same (cholesterol adj3 EDTA)	1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L2: Entry 2 of 8 File: USPT Jun 16, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5767112 A
TITLE: Muscle relaxant pharmaceutical compositions

Brief Summary Text (21):
These zwitterionic substances are also capable of forming liposomes in the presence of excess water and in the absence of an oily phase. In this embodiment of the invention, the liposomes entrap and mask the neuromuscular blocking agent and consequently solubilize and stabilize the same. The solutions are prepared by solubilizing the neuromuscular blocking agent and zwitterionic substance in an aqueous dispersion medium to create a dispersed phase containing the liposomes of the neuromuscular blocking agent and zwitterionic substance and an aqueous continuous phase.

L2: Entry 3 of 8 File: USPT May 16, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5415869 A
TITLE: Taxol formulation

Brief Summary Text (12):
With the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention, taxol can be safely and effectively delivered rapidly (i.e. in one hour or less) and by administration intravenously or into other body compartments, as part of what are believed to be liposomes, in the substantial absence of deleterious crystal formation. By incorporating negatively charged phospholipids in each individual liposome, the liposomes tend to repel each other, and, therefore, they do not aggregate like those formed with only zwitterion phospholipids, as utilized in prior efforts to encapsulate taxol in liposomes. The use of only zwitterion phospholipids tends to cause the individual liposomes to drift toward each other, adhere, and grow in size by aggregation or fusion. On the other hand, an excess of negative charge destabilizes the taxol formulation, leading to crystal formation. By utilizing a mixture of negatively charged phospholipids and zwitterion phospholipids in appropriate proportions, taxol crystal formation is prevented for a long period of time to allow safe intravenous administration. An additional benefit of the small particles of the present invention is that they remain in circulation for longer time periods. Decreasing negative charge further increases the circulation time of these particles. The ability of the present invention to deliver taxol without aggregation or crystal formation thus constitutes a substantial advance in the art.

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
liposome adj10 (isoelectric adj1 point)	9

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L5

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Search History

DATE: Wednesday, June 30, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L5	liposome adj10 (isoelectric adj1 point)	9	L5
L4	liposome adj5 (isoelectric adj1 point)	5	L4
L3	zwitter$ adj10 liposome	13	L3
L2	zwitter$ adj5 liposome	8	L2
L1	zwitter$ adj3 liposome	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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DATE: Wednesday, June 30, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L10	L7 and (hemisuccinate)	2
☐	L9	L7 and (cholesterol adj1 hemisuccinate)	0
☐	L8	L7 and chems	70
☐	L7	L6 and dotap	73
☐	L6	ph$sensitive adj1 liposome	325
☐	L5	liposome adj10 (isoelectric adj1 point)	9
☐	L4	liposome adj5 (isoelectric adj1 point)	5
☐	L3	zwitter$ adj10 liposome	13
☐	L2	zwitter$ adj5 liposome	8
☐	L1	zwitter$ adj3 liposome	3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L10: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Apr 2, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5503776 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: N-acylcarnosines and their use as antioxidants

Detailed Description Text (10):
The N-acyl-His and N-acyl-His-containing peptides (particularly N-acyl-carnosine (carnosine: beta-alanyl-L-His, which occurs in a high concentration in the brain and the muscles of man)) which are obtained as described above are amphipatic substances and are possessed of the following functionalities. For example, they are capable of repressing the speed of peroxidation of a higher fatty methyl ester in a nonaqueous hexane-isopropyl alcohol solution. When a liposome is formed of vital membrane as a model with egg yolk lecithin in an aqueous system and the oxidation reaction of the liposome is promoted with ferrous-ascorbate system, the N-acyl compound incorporated in the liposome in advance is capable of repressing the speed of this oxidation. Thus, it has been confirmed that the N-acyl-His and N-acyl-His-containing peptides (particularly N-acyl-carnosine) are possessed of the power of chelating an iron ion in addition to the antioxidizing power for curbing the formation of a peroxide. When these compounds were tested for emulsifying power in an oil-water system, they were found to have stronger emulsifying power under fixed set of conditions than such commercially available emulsifiers as casein, sugar ester, and Triton X100. It is quite evident that these compounds are possessed of the power to absorb ultraviolet light because they have numerous double bonds on the amino acid residue side.

Detailed Description Text (28):
The N-oleoyl-carnosine and the N-oleoyl-histidine obtained respectively in Example 1 and Example 2 were tested for antioxidizing power in terms of the repression of the radical chain autoxidizing reaction of a multilayer liposome. A multilayer liposome was formed of 4 mM of egg yolk phosphatidylcholine, 0.4 mM of egg yolk phosphatidylcholine hydroperoxide, and 10 .mu.M of N-oleoylcarnosine or N-oleoyl-histidine by the use of 10 mM trishydrochloric acid buffer solution (pH 7.4). The multilayer liposome and 0.1 mM of ferrous sulfate and 1 mM of ascorbic acid added thereto were incubated at 37.degree. C., sampled at intervals along the course of time, subjected to the TBA reaction to induce coloration of malondialdehyde resulting from the hydrolysis of lipid peroxide, and analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography to follow changes in the amount of the hydrolyzate. The results of test shown in FIG. 11 indicate that the compounds were possessed of antioxidizing power and chelating power.